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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2018-17

Fomesafen

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on commodities to the product label of Reflex Liquid Herbicide, containing technical grade fomesafen, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Reflex Liquid Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 24779.

The evaluation of this fomesafen application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for fomesafen is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for fomesafen, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Fomesafen

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Fomesafen	5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-*N*-(methylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzamide	0.05	Dry chickpeas, dry field peas, dry lentils, dry pigeon peas, edible-podded dwarf peas, edible-podded peas, edible-podded pigeon peas, edible-podded snow peas, edible-podded sugar snap peas, succulent shelled English peas, succulent shelled garden peas, succulent shelled green peas, succulent shelled peas, succulent shelled pigeon peas

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
		0.02	Low growing berries (crop subgroup 13-07G)

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides section of the Canada.ca website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

Fomesafen is an active ingredient that is concurrently being registered in Canada and the United States for use on dry peas, succulent peas and strawberries. The MRLs proposed for fomesafen in Canada are the same as corresponding tolerances to be promulgated in the United States.

Once established, the American tolerances for fomesafen will be listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for fomesafen in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for fomesafen up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data for fomesafen in dry peas, succulent peas and strawberries were submitted to support the domestic use of Reflex Liquid Herbicide on these crops.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for fomesafen was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to determine the proposed MRLs for dry peas, succulent peas and strawberries.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)
Dry peas	Preemergent soil application/ 418-454	77-111	<0.02	<0.02
Succulent peas	Preemergent soil application/ 415-437	46-77	<0.025	<0.025
Perennial strawberries	Soil application/ 409-434	56-176	<0.02	<0.02

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of fomesafen. Residues of fomesafen in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.